

Reject Control Of War Funds By Congress

Revenue Bill Framers Vote Down Resolution Urging Supervision

Differential Rates On Incomes Planned

McAdoo Opposes Levying of Taxes According to Ability to Pay

By Theodore M. Knappen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—By a strict party vote the Ways and Means Committee today acted adversely on a resolution offered by Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania, calling for the appointment of a joint House and Senate committee to supervise government expenditure. The resolution embodied the old idea of a measure of Congressional control over war expenditures. It provided for six Senate members, divided equally between the two parties, and seven House members, of whom four would be Democrats.

After to-day's session of the committee Chairman Kitchin said that, as there was no chance of passing the revenue bill by September 28, as desired by the Treasury Department, it had been deemed wise to take time to consider all parts of the act with care. He said he thought that by to-morrow the committee and the department would agree on that section of the bill relating to a differential rate in the income tax (earned and unearned incomes), and that the rates likely would be 10 per cent on earned incomes and 13 per cent on unearned.

Extra Incomes Affected

The committee decided to-day that inadmissible assets in connection with the determination of invested capital would include the interest and dividends from stocks and bonds, other than United States bonds, the income from which is not computed in calculating income subject to the normal tax.

The prospect now is that the bill will be completed Thursday or Friday.

The responsibility of taxing the American people \$8,000,000,000 in one year, which is approximately a third of the entire income prior to the war, and more than the entire amount of the annual savings, weighs heavily on the Ways and Means Committee. While there may be some disposition to use the taxing power as a means of social reform and economic equalization, there is apparently no intention of using it to destroy any business simply because it is successful. The underlying principle is to tax according to ability to pay rather than according to a nice proportion of distribution of the burden.

McAdoo Opposes Plan

Secretary McAdoo opposes the principle of levying taxes according to the ability to pay. He would tax war profits heavily because they are incidental to an exceptional condition and do not generally represent the fruits of industry, foresight and sagacity. In principle he would tax industries that do not profit by the war on a straight income basis, the small corporation paying the same percentage as the large, though the larger would be better able to spare its percentage.

The Secretary's view is shared by many economic authorities, but there are not lacking those who maintain that the principle of levying taxes according to ability to pay is a sound one. Dr. T. S. Adams, professor of political economy at Yale, who is at the head of the Treasury Department's advisory board, appears to hold no such adverse view of the excess profits plan as Mr. McAdoo holds, though in his official capacity he has championed the war profits plan very strongly.

Chairman Kitchin has held out strongly for the excess profits tax because of his belief that in war time, at any rate, the makers of all large profits, whether larger now than before the war or not, should be taxed heavily because they have the ability to pay and stand a heavy tax.

McAdoo to Conduct Complaint Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The establishment of a railroad administration "bureau for suggestions and complaint," to be located at the Director General's headquarters here and to which the public is invited to write, was announced to-day by Director General McAdoo. Notices will be posted soon in railway stations and passenger coaches, saying in part: "Criticism and suggestions from the public will be extremely helpful, whether they relate to the service rendered by employees and officials or to personal details that may make for convenience for patrons of the railroads. It is impossible for even the most vigilant management to keep constantly in touch with local conditions and correct them when they are not as they should be, unless the public will cooperate in pointing out deficiencies when they exist, so that the proper remedies may be applied."

"Aside from letters of complaint suggestion, the public can render a genuine service by sending letters of commendation of employees who are conspicuously courteous and efficient in the performance of their duties. Nothing promotes the spirit of a great organization more than recognition of those employees who perform their duties faithfully and commendably."

Salesmen Rush Toward 25 Million W.S.S. Goal

New York travelling salesmen advanced their sales in their drive to sell \$25,000,000 worth of war savings stamps after they had ranged in flying squadrons yesterday from Wall Street to the midnight cabarets uptown.

Cartoonists from several newspapers helped the salesmen to ballyhoo the crowds of purchasers. Sergeant Hal Oliver, of the United States transport service, led a squad of sales experts into the Century Theatre, where soldiers from Camp Upton were staging "Yip-Yip-Yaphank" and demonstrated the popularity of the stamp act.

Diners at the Alps restaurant, bought \$300 worth of stamps from another group, and D. Stavros, the manager, added a check for \$500.

Hundreds of dollars' worth of stamps were sold in front of the Hotel Martinique while Steve Peterson, the "sky-scraper squirrel," climbed the sixteen stories of the building from the outside.

At noon to-day Peterson will climb to the roof of the Harriman Bank building, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Meetings will be held to-day by the negro residents of New York at the Public Library, City Hall Park and the Sub-Treasury.

Service Near Normal, 3d Ave. Co. Asserts

But Union Leaders Say 75 Per Cent of Employees on Lie Have Quit

Traffic on the lines of the Third Avenue Railway Company's system in Manhattan was almost normal yesterday, in spite of the walkout of about 500 motormen and conductors, according to officials of the company.

George J. Murphy, superintendent of the lines, said that the attempted tie-up of the system had failed. At the same time Louis Fridiger, counsel for the union men, sent a telegram to the National War Labor Board at Washington, asserting that 75 per cent of the men were out and complaining that the company refused to permit the men to wear their union buttons.

While 400 motormen and conductors were meeting at 505 East 166th Street, The Bronx, yesterday a man got up and declared The Bronx employees of the company resented the suggestion that they were going to strike. He was put out of the hall. On being arrested he gave his name as William Rebeck, 1309 West Farms Road. He said he represented the men who were satisfied with the company's treatment.

\$25,000 Asked for Jilting

Miss Miller Claims F. J. Hartung Broke Promises to Wed

Frederick J. Hartung, manager for a firm of beef packers, was sued yesterday in the Supreme Court for \$25,000 damages, for alleged breach of promise, by Miss Essie Miller, of Washington. Miss Miller said she was twenty-two and Hartung forty-six years old when they met for the first time in Washington, in 1914. For four years, according to the young woman, who alleged she was jilted, Hartung was a devoted suitor, lavishing presents and entertaining her on motor trips and at dinners.

Miss Miller said that their marriage was to have taken place two years ago, but was postponed because of a business trip Hartung found it necessary to make. Since then, she complains, one thing after another has intervened and Hartung has not yet made good his alleged promise.

Engine Hits Auto; 1 Dead, 2 Hurt

PHILIPSBURG, N. J., Aug. 26.—One man was killed and two injured at Alpha station crossing in a fog early to-day, when a light drilling engine on the Lehigh Valley Railroad struck a motor truck, carrying seven passengers. The machine was turned over, James Fisher, of Sunnyside, died from injuries on the way to the Easton Hospital, Uriah Kregar, of Clinton, and Herman Davidson, of Landsdown, were slightly hurt.

U. S. Navy to Start Work on Big Fleet Of Major Vessels

The Destroyer Programme, Which Has Held Up Other Ships, Well Advanced

Daniels Tells Plans

Dreadnoughts, Cruisers and Submarines Authorized in Last Appropriation

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Navy Department is now ready to launch its big three-year programme of battleships and auxiliary craft, which has been delayed because of the necessity for concentrating on destroyer building and creating a merchant marine. Secretary of the Navy Daniels said to-day.

The destroyer programme is sufficiently advanced, Secretary Daniels declared, to permit the navy to turn its attention to fabricating parts for the capital ships authorized by Congress in the naval appropriation bills of August, 1916, and March 4 last. In fact, considerable progress has already been made in manufacturing auxiliary parts for the major vessels, and as quickly as ships are released for ships already under construction a start will be made on actual building contemplated in the two naval appropriations.

Secretary Daniels pointed out that practically the entire facilities of the navy have been devoted to carrying out the destroyer programme, so necessary for the extermination of the submarines, but that naval construction in this line had reached the stage where attention could now be paid to plans for increasing the number of major vessels authorized.

It is the intention of the navy to begin new battleships at the Brooklyn, Mare Island and Philadelphia yards as quickly as the vessels now under way there are completed. Likewise the navy's plans call for utilizing the yards at Newport News, Norfolk, Boston, Bremerton and Charleston within a short time. The private plants to be given ship contracts include Cramps, the New York Shipbuilding Company and the Fore River Works.

The 1916 naval appropriation bill provided for 157 vessels, including 10 battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 10 scout cruisers, 50 destroyers, 9 fleet submarines, 58 coast submarines and 14 auxiliary vessels. The act of March 4 last added 109 vessels, 20 of which were designated as coast submarines.

The naval building outlined in the two appropriations bills cannot be completed for several years, and if the American navy retains its place among the navies of the world naval constructors assert every plant equipped to do naval building is assured steady employment for a long period after the destroyer and merchant fleet programme has been completed.

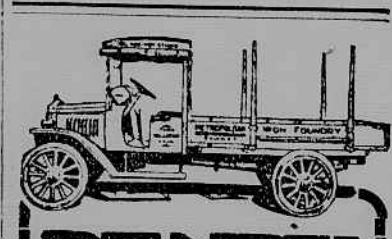
U. S. Merchant Marine Gains Eight New Ships

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—More than 40,000 deadweight tons of shipping were added to the American merchant marine in the week ending August 22, by the completion of eight new vessels in American shipyards. Seven were of steel and one of wood. Launchings in the week ending August 24 totalled nineteen—nine steel and ten wooden ships.

Representatives Warned to Curtail Remarks in Record

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Members of the House were urged to-day by Representative Barnhart, of Indiana, chairman of the joint Congressional committee on printing, to curtail their extensions of remarks in "The Record," in view of a shortage of paper, which might make it necessary for the President to commandeer stocks to get out government publications. The committee had met earlier in the day and authorized the warning.

When Representative Walsh, of Massachusetts, called attention to the fact that a member recently included some old speeches in an extension of the remarks, Mr. Barnhart said the printing in that case cost about \$400.



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Army Lists Opened To Men From 45 to 55

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Men over forty-five and not beyond fifty-five years of age may enlist in the army, the War Department announced to-day in resuming voluntary enlistments in the staff departments of the military establishment. Recruiting officers throughout the country have been informed that men not included in the eighteen to forty-five ages will be accepted for enrolment in the ordnance, quartermaster and medical corps and in some branches of the signal corps to release younger men in these branches of the service who may be utilized for duty with line troops.

In order not to greatly disturb the industrial field, however, men who offer themselves for enlistment must accompany their request with a release from their employers stating they are not essential to the industry and there is no objection to their enlistment in the army. Men with minor defects and ailments are likely to be accepted for enlistments if it is found that their disability will not interfere with the performance of staff department duties.

U. S. Ship Torpedoed Abroad; Six Killed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Six members of the crew are believed to have been drowned or killed by a torpedo explosion and nine members of the crew and one member of the naval armed guard are still missing as the result of the sinking of the American steamer Lake Eden in foreign waters August 21.

Kaiser's Hand Seen In Reports of New Bulgarian Republic

British Suffragists Issue Warning Germany Seeks Balkan Concessions

Rumor Current Abroad

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst Announces Receipt of News in Telegram From Daughter

A rumor that Bulgaria is about to become a republic is being widely circulated in England, according to Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, who is now in this city on a mission for the English Women's party.

Mrs. Pankhurst received a cablegram yesterday from her daughter, Cristabel, giving the wording of the telegram which the National Women's party has just sent to Lloyd George with reference to the rumor about Bulgaria. It reads:

"The Women's party, having noticed the rumor that Bulgaria may be declared a republic, nevertheless feels assured that the British government, having regard to the fact that the Bulgarian people are equally responsible with their sovereign for the aggressive and iniquitous national policy of Bulgaria, which is the Prussia of the Balkans, will refuse to make any compromise peace with Bulgaria, whether this country be under a monarchical or a republic."

lican régime, especially as any form of compromise peace would involve spoliation of our faithful and heroic allies—Serbia, Rumania and Greece—and would involve also a violation of British and Allied pledges and obligations to maintain Serbia, Rumania and Greece in the possession of all the territory they held before the war under the original treaty of Bucharest. Signed on behalf of the Women's party.

"CRISTABEL PANKHURST."

Ship Aground in Fog; 2,000 Are Marooned

For as thick as a smoke screen which enveloped New York Harbor until yesterday morning caused a 6,000-ton British steamship to stick its nose fast into the mud off Coney Island, brought marine traffic generally to a standstill and resulted in stranding hundreds of excursionists overnight many miles away from their homes.

The vessel, a freighter in the service of the British Admiralty, ran aground Sunday night, when the fog started to settle. Wireless messages were received during the night stating her position, and patrol boats went to her assistance.

When the freighter was located, near Sea Gate, a fleet of tugs was sent out, and shortly after noon, with a high tide, she was pulled off and continued on her way. The vessel was not damaged.

Two thousand people were marooned at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., when the excursion steamer Mandalay, running from the Battery, abandoned her scheduled trip of the night because of the fog.

The town Hall of the Jersey resort, motion picture theatres and a carrousel or two had to be thrown open to house the men, women and children, who after waiting for hours and unable to hire automobiles, were compelled to spend the night there. Those who had purchased tickets on the Mandalay were brought back to their homes on the steamer yesterday morning, when it renewed its trips.

Coal Substitute at Dollar-a-Ton May Relieve Fuel Crisis

Inventor of Shale That Burns Says Government Supports Process

A coal substitute costing little more than a dollar a ton and capable of doing all—and more than—the original fuel does is in immediate reach of consumers, according to A. G. Crane, of Reno, Nev., who declares he has just completed a process whereby shale rock may be made to burn.

Mr. Crane has gone one better than squeezing blood out of a rock in endeavoring to extract oil from stone. His latest feat is to make that same rock into briquettes which, ton for ton, are said to have a greater heat value than coal itself.

The shale—an oil bearing rock—from which the briquettes are to be made, is lying in great quantities all over the United States. All that is necessary to turn it into fuel, according to Mr. Crane, is to grind it into a fine mesh, mix it with a small amount of asbestos, which serves as binder, and force it by hydraulic pressure into small blocks. These blocks are interspersed with tubes through which the air passes as they burn and in them lies the secret of the invention.

The total cost of producing these briquettes is less than \$1 a ton, according to Mr. Crane. He intends to put them on the market at this price, plus the transportation charges, early enough in the winter to make a great difference in the fuel situation.

Mr. Crane says that from one ton



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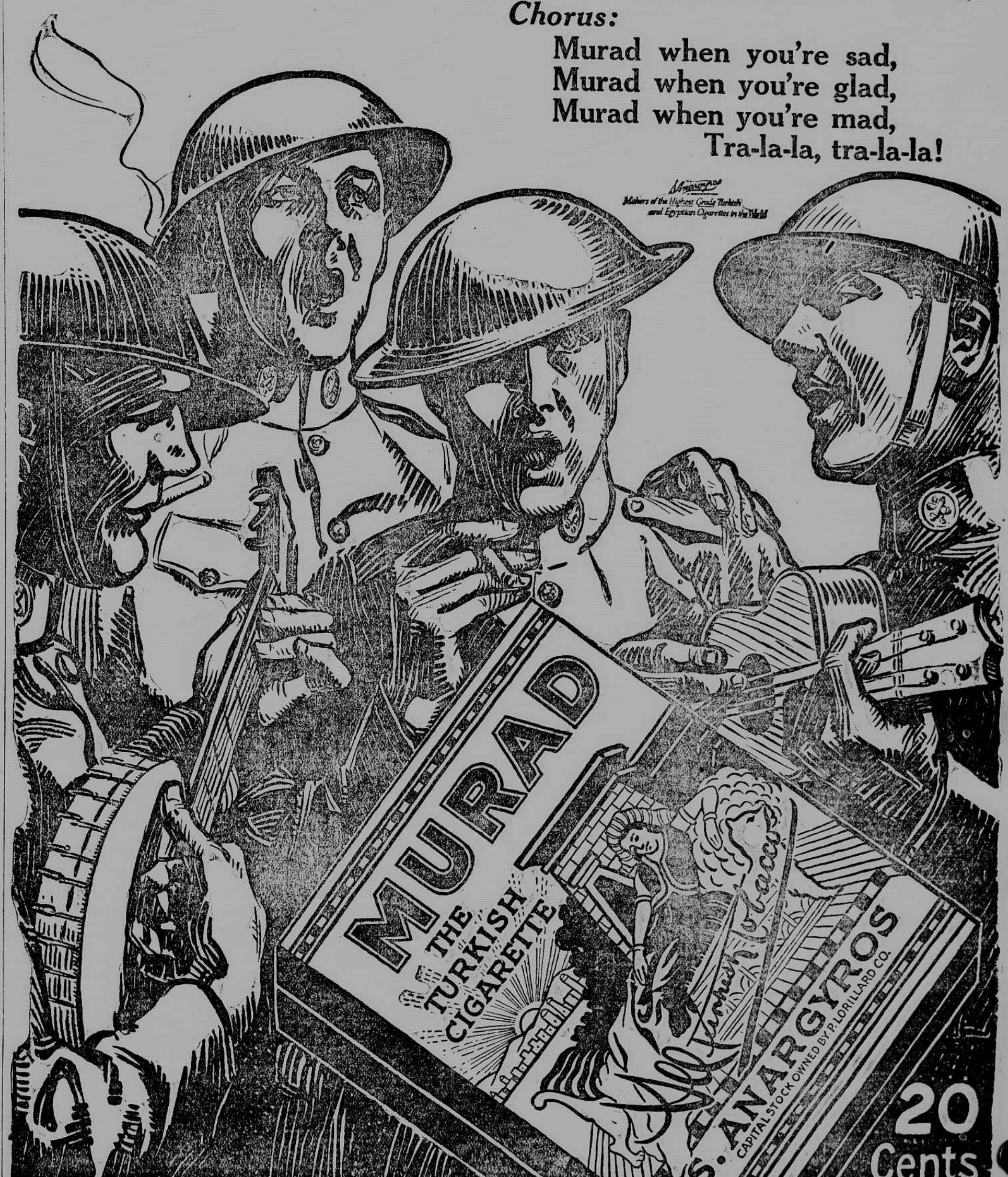
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of the shale rock it is possible to extract from 40 to 90 pounds of oil with a paraffin base, 25 pounds of paraffin wax and 24 pounds of ammonia. The residue, consisting of solid ash and 1.1 per cent of nitrogen mixed with a small amount of ammonia, makes an ideal fertilizer, according to the inventor.

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